

3703

RECORD
COPY

SS: 1016

JPRS: 3703

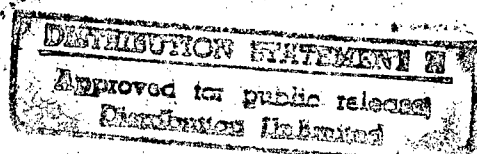
18 August 1960

MAIN FILE

RETURN TO MAIN FILE

SIAN TEXTILE MILLS AND DYEING PLANTS ACHIEVE CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION

- COMMUNIST CHINA -



19980108 121

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED

This material, translated under U. S. Government auspices, is distributed for scholarly uses to repository libraries under a grant, subscription arrangement with the Social Sciences Research Council, Joint Committee on Contemporary China. The contents of this material in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U. S. Government. Queries regarding participation in this arrangement should be addressed to the Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York.

U. S. JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE
205 EAST 42nd STREET, SUITE 300
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Subscribing Repositories

The University of British Columbia
Vancouver 8, Canada

Center for Chinese Studies
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

University of California Library
Berkeley 4, California

The University of Chicago Library
Chicago 37, Illinois

Librarian, East Asiatic Library
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Council on Foreign Relations
58 East 68th Street
New York 21, New York

Duke University Library
Durham, North Carolina

The Fletcher School of Law & Diplomacy
Tufts University
Medford, Massachusetts

Harvard College Library
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Center for East Asian Studies
Harvard University
16 Dunster Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

Harvard-Yenching Institute
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts

University of Hawaii
Honolulu 14, Hawaii

The Hoover Institution
Stanford, California

University of Illinois Library
Urbana, Illinois

Indiana University Library
Bloomington, Indiana

State University of Iowa Library
Iowa City, Iowa

Institute for Asian Studies
Marquette University
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

University of Michigan Library
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Michigan State University Library
East Lansing, Michigan

University of Minnesota Library
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota

The Ohio State University Libraries
1858 Neil Avenue
Columbus, Ohio

University of Oregon Library
Eugene, Oregon

University of Pittsburgh Library
Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania

Princeton University Library
Princeton, New Jersey

The University of Rochester Library
Rochester 20, New York

Institute of Asian Studies
St. John's University Graduate School
Jamaica 32, New York

McKissick Memorial Library
University of South Carolina
Columbia 1, South Carolina

University of Southern California Lib
Los Angeles 7, California

University of Texas Library
Austin 12, Texas

Alderman Library
University of Virginia
Charlottesville, Virginia

Far Eastern Library
University of Washington
Seattle 5, Washington

Yale University Library
New Haven, Connecticut

JPRS: 3703

CSO: 3991-D

SIAN TEXTILE MILLS AND DYEING PLANTS ACHIEVE CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION

- COMMUNIST CHINA -

[Following is a translation of an unsigned article in the Chinese-language daily newspaper, Jen-min Jih-pao (People's Daily), Peiping, 28 May 1960, page 7.]

During the technical innovation movement, Sian textile mills and dyeing plants broke the boundary of individual plants and developed a continuous production process among these mills and plants. This represents a new development in interplant Communist cooperation.

Despite the proximity in location of the Sian Textile Mill, the Hsin-hsi-pei Dyeing Plant, the Hsi-pei First Dyeing Plant, the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plants of the Hsi-pei National Cotton Textile Mills, more than 10 processes were required in the past to move the finished goods from the textile weaving mills to the dyeing plants for processing. These goods were first inspected, combed, measured, packed and having trade mark affixed to them before they were checked out. Then they were transferred to the trade department for delivery to the dyeing plants. After the trade department and the dyeing plants completed the check-in procedure, the cloth was transferred to warehouses. It must be unpacked and inspected and sewn together one bolt after another before the cloth can be finished and dyed. Apparently this series of operations in the finishing shop of the weaving plant and the lint removing shop of the dyeing plant involved much duplication resulting in the waste of labor and facilities. In some instances production in the dyeing plants was interrupted because of a lack of transport facilities or delays in moving the textile goods from the weaving plant to the dyeing plant. Furthermore, much waste of cloth came as a result of cutting and sewing of the cloth several times during the entire operation. In fact, the cloth that is wasted in opening, cutting and sewing of the bolts of cloth in the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Plants of the Hsi-pei National Cotton Textile Mills, and the Hsi-pei First Dyeing Plant amounts to thousands of meters annually.

During the technical innovation movement, workers of the textile mills and dyeing plants enthusiastically suggested measures to break the interplant boundaries for the development of a joint production process. They were supported by the management and the Communist Party organizations in these plants. The party committees organized meetings of workers to discuss the problems involved.

Workers argued that in order to be true to the meaning of a technical revolution, all measures unfavorable to production, particularly the boundary between plants must be removed. After thorough discussions, action was taken to make physical preparation for the formation of a continuous operation. Under the leadership of the party secretaries of the plants, the Sian Textile Mill and the Hsin-hsi-pei Dyeing Plant removed the walls that separated these two plants and formed a joint production line in five or six days. Henceforth, the cloth produced at the Sian Textile Mill is transferred directly to the dyeing plant(s) lint removing shop without going through the finishing shop of the weaving plant. A similar process has been created between the Sian Textile Mill and the Sian Knitting Plant thus reducing the complex procedure of check-out and check-in. Likewise, a production flow line has also been formed among the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plants of the Hsi-pei National Cotton Textile Mills and the Hsi-pai First Dyeing Plant.

Despite of the fact that the continuous production process was established not long ago, it has shown many advantages. According to preliminary estimates, the continuous process among the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plants of the Hsi-pei National Cotton Textile Mills and the Hsi-pei First Dyeing Plant has led to the economizing of 8,300 square meters of warehouse and plant space, 445 workers, and 66 units of cloth measuring, drying, finishing and packing machines and 48,900 kilowatts of electricity annually. The saving in capital is estimated to be more than 960,000 yuan.

5076

- END -